panied him on his Yellowstone journey.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1883,

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Paul. 1 P. M. American Institute - Exhibition. Coalno-The Beggs: Stolant. & P. M. Coamopultan Theatre - Educated Horses. & P. M. Commopolition Thentre Educated Horse. By M. Daly'n Thontre-Duller and Seuse. 843 P. M. Grand Opern House. One of the Pioest. 2 and 8 P. M. Clobe Dime Masseum. 29 Sewery.
Nadioon Ngunes Thentre—The Hajab. 8 P. M. Yetro; olitan Opera House-Il Troyslars. 4 P. M ent Morris Theatre-The White Slave, AP. M Nowelly Theoder Brooklyn - The White State, 1P. M. Novelly Theoder, Brooklyn - Young Her Windrug New Park Theoder - The Stranglers, 1 and 1 P. M. Vible's Theoder - Keristor, 2 and 2 P. M. Posple's Theoder - Her Attonuent, 1 and 2 P. M. Park Theoder Brooklyn - Harel Kirke, 1 P. M. Park Theatre Procklyn-Hard Kitk, 17. M.
San Francisco Minaterland and Fr. M.
Spencor's Palace Music Mail—Variety, 2 and 17. M.
Star Theatre—The Bording House, 5 P. M.
Nionderd Theatre—In the Ranks, 4 P. M.
Sheatre Comfigure Cordella's Aspirations, 2 and 1 P. M.
Thalle Theatre—Lill, 2 and 1 P. M. Tony Pastor's Theatre - Variety. 2 and 1 P. M. Bounce I heatre-Storm Beaten, & P. M. Windsor Theatre -My Partner. 2 and 1 P. M. Wallack's Theatre-Matts. * P. M. 2d Av. Theatre-Tie Mighty Indiar. * P. 5th Av. Theatre-March Crists. * P. M. 14th St. 7 heatre-Peilots. * P. M.

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The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 24, 1883, was: .146.049 Thursday ... 126.441 Friday ... 125.033 Saturday ... 125.623 Weekly ... Total for the week ...

New York's Holiday.

To distant observers there may seem to be something far fetched and extravagant in this present hundredth celebration of that one day in the calendar of Revolutionary anniversaries which the city of New York calls hers and hers alone. What was there, it may be asked, in the

fact that on the 25th of November, 1783, CARLETON'S 7,500 British and Hessians embarked from New York, and Knox's few hundred Americans entered the city, to deserve so prodigious a centennial commemoration? The war for liberty had long before been won. The surrender of Corn-WALLIS, its crowning event, had occurred on the 19th of October, 1781; the true protocol peace had been agreed to by the end of 1782; the formal cessation of hostilities had been ordered by Congress in April, 1783; a definitive treaty had been signed on the 3d of September; even the remnants of the Continental army that had not already gone back to the farm and the workshop had been disbanded on the 3d of November. What, then, but a mere formality was this departure of the British, who had held Manhattan Island through seven years two months and ten days, and, indeed, until not even they had the assurance to stay

At best, perhaps, we may be told, this was but one of a series of military withdrawals from the seacoast cities whose dates few people care to remember. Wilmington had been abandoned in May, 1782; Savannah a month later, Charleston in December. The historian may even check the ready reply that the evacuation of Nov. 25 must be accepted as the greatest, because the final one, by informing us that in reality it was not the last. The British, he may say, did not leave Governor's Island, which then was and still is within the corporate limits of the city, until the 3d day of December; they held Paulus Hook and Staten Island at least until the 2d; the transports and men-of-war did not sail ou of the harbor until the 4th and 5th, and mean while held under their guns the city, which they could have retaken with a very slight effort. But beyond this the historical fact is that the final evacuation of our coast by the British was that of the post at the mouth of the Penobscot, and this was not effected until January, 1784.

Nevertheless, let historical details be what they may, Evacuation Day merits all the fervor of centennial commemoration which it receives. It was the typical relinquishment by Great Britain of her most valuable cofonies, destined to become in their turn the greatest of nations. Other points along the Atlantic coast were of subsidiary strategic importance, and were dropped when not worth the cost of holding. But New York was the British base in North America, the centre of operations, the headquarters of the commanding General, and its abandon ment marked a grand era in history.

There were also many purely local reasons for the joy which pervaded the town on the eventful 25th of November, 1783. It had been sorely tried through its long occupa tion by the enemies of the country. Six days after Lord Howe captured it, in September, 1776, a great fire had swept off almost th entire portion of the city west of Broad way, and two years later another had occurred, so that the two combined had laid about one-fourth of the town in ashes. Marks, also, of military subjugation were everywhere visible. Soldiers had been quartered on every side; churches, with their floors covered with tanbark, had been turned into barracks and riding schools for dragoons; commerce was ruined in a great part, and the prison, the gallows, and the dead house were pushed into a public prominence like that of the City Hall, the court of justice, and the sanctuary. When WASHINGTON and CLINTON, entering the city in triumph, on that memorable Tuesday, a hundred years ago, haited at Cape's Tayern on Broadway near Wall street, a committee of thirteen citizens presented to the General an address containing this passage:

"At a moment when this arm of tyranny is yielding est nearpations, we hope the salutation o uffering exiles, but now happy freemen, will not be deemed an unworthy tribute. In this place, and at the ut of exultation and triumph, while the ensigns o y still linger in our sight, we look up to you, ou deliverer, with unusual transports of gratitude and joy. Permit us to welcome you to this city, long torn from us by the hard hand of oppression, but now, by your s dom and energy, under the guidance of Provider once more the scat of peace and freedom."

These words struck the keynote of the occasion. The reply of Washington, addressed "to the citizens of New York who have returned from exile," breathed the same spirit: "Great as your joy must be on this pleasing occasion, one scarcely exceed that which I feel at seeing you. gentlemen, who from the noblest motives have suffered a voluntary exils of many years, return again in peace

men, but will be remembered with admiration and ap-

plause to the latest posterity.
"May the tranquillity of your city be perpetual! May the ruins soon be repaired, commerce flourish, science be fostered, and all the civil and social virtues ha cher ished in the same lilustrious manner which formerly reflected so much credit on the inhabitants of New York.

It was this prevailing consciousness that a city reserved for a great career had at last been restored to municipal freedom and to the possession of its patriotic children, that made the day one of jubilee. The good wishes expressed by Washington were in due time fulfilled. The ruins were repaired, commerce again flourished, the ravages of war disappeared, and the position reached by the New York of to-day amply justifies her grateful recognition of the breaking of her bonds a century ago.

Why They Were Sent to Washington. Some Democratic members of the next House are trying to make the revision of the tariff seem to be the important issue of the coming national election, and the main business of the Forty-eighth Congress, by insisting upon the election of a Speaker who is committed to their programme. It seems to us that these Congressmen have forgotten, in their enthusiasm for a theory, why the Democratic party succeeded in electing a majority of the members of the House of

Representatives last year. The question of revision of the tariff was not the question on which the Democrats demanded the decision of the country in 1882. The hopeless corruption to which the Republican party had been sinking for years, its debauchery of the public service, its extravagance and lobbery, the reappearance of Robeson as its leader-these things caused hundreds of thousands of Republicans to look to the Democrats to give the country honest, economical, and competent government. The Democrats got a majority in the House because the country was sick of Republican extravagance and rascality.

Now, when the House is about to begin its work, it is well to remind the Democratic members of it of the causes which made a Democratic victory possible in 1882, and which make Democratic victory in 1884 possible, if the House does its duty.

It was elected, not to tinker with the tariff, but, so far as lies in its province, to give the country honest government. Its duty will be to avoid extravagant appropriations and jobs, to expose abuses and to remedy them, to deal prudently with all the public questions that come before it. It must stick to its proper work, and do that work as economically and as well as it can. The obstruction which it will have to encounter from the Senate ought to make the House still more firmly resolved upon a policy of retrenchment and of reform,

The Democratic majority in the House exists for a definite purpose, and that purpose has nothing to do with the tariff. To make the choice of a Speaker turn upon a question which was regarded as settled at the time when the members of the House were elected is not a step in the right direction.

It was not a change in the tariff, but a change from dishonest, extravagant, and incapable government to honest, economical and efficient government, that the voters wanted in 1882. The conduct of the House will determine whether the Democratic party will commend itself to the country in 1884. It is the wisest and safest course to elect as Speaker the man who by his experience and wisdom is most likely to direct the business of the House in such a way that the country will be satisfied. It is not wise or safe to call to the Speaker's chair any man, however able and distinguished, who will attempt to divert the House from the work for which it was elected into well-meant but dangerous experiments.

The Perils of the Pedigree Hunter.

A suit of curious interest for the many to whom genealogy has a fascination was brought in this city last week. Mr. EDWARD B. HUMPHREYS, who is described as a professional searcher of pedigrees and constructor of family trees, sued Mr. J. W. LYDECRER for fifty dollars. That sum he had charged Mr. LYDECKER for the portrait of a Dutch clergyman of the same family name who lived in the sixteenth century. It was a very old print, and the genealogist had furnished with it the family tree of the Holland Lydeckers from 1565 to 1681.

Mr. LYDECKER refused to pay the bill, first, because the print had no intrinsic value, and fifty dollars was an absurd price for it. and, secondly, on the ground that it was given to him in recognition of friendly and business services he had rendered to Mr. HUMPHREYS. But, no matter how poor the print may be

n an artistic sense, the sixteenth century portrait of one of his ancestors usually has an almost priceless value in the eyes of an American with a mania for the cultivation of a family tree. If he is also enabled to carry his pedigree back to 1565, and to find so respectable a member of society as a Dutch clergyman as the sixteenth century representative of his family, he is sure to be envied by thousands of other Americans who are engaged in arduous work of the same kind. The hunt after pedigrees is a common pursuit in this country, and is carried on with unremitting patience and hope, despite discouragements hat would exhaust ordinary zeal.

In Mr. LYDECKER'S case, perhaps the porrait and family tree of the old Dutch clergyman had lost their sentimental value because some connecting link between the Nev York Lydeckers of to-day and the clerical LYDECKER of the sixteenth century was nissing. When Mr. HUMPHREYS, the professional genealogist, was asked on the trial of his suit whether the original of the por trait was the founder of the LYDECKER family, we observe that he responded: "That I um unable to say; it is for them to decide." Manifestly the trunk of a family tree to which it is impossible for you to attach your branch is of little or no value to you. It may even be a source of annoyance and irritation rather than of exultation or hope, though the enthusiastic American hunter for a pedigree is not often willing to acknowledge that the connection cannot eventually be established He lives in expectation, feeling, no doubt, in his own mind, the assurance that he belonge on the ancient family tree, especially if the trunk had aristocratic roots.

The great and common obstacle to the suc cessful pursuit of long pedigrees by our countrymen is the Atlantic Ocean. Very frequently the hunters can accurately trace their families far back into the colonial period of our history. Often they can even get back to that ancestor who emigrated from Europe. But when it comes to connecting him with the sort of people Europe they desire to be descended from, or with any at all, insurmountable difficulties are likely to arise. The sea water seems to have dissolved the necessary links of the

chain of pedigree. Not many years ago a very clever woman in England drove a profitable business in forging for American pedigree hunters thes missing links. When she heard of an Ameri can who was anxious to establish ancient family connections with England, she would put herself in communication with him, and

made to belong to an English family with which he would be proud to be connected. This woman was an expert in her way, and played her game often and successfully. For nstance, she deceived a gentleman of this city who spent a great sum of money in tracing up his pedigree and in publishing the results. Only when it was too late did he discover the trick, and learn that the English trunk, on which all depended, was purely artificial.

Other men, through their own researches, made with the help of honest English genealogists, have almost found the connecting link which joins them to great English families, but it is very seldom that an American pedigree running back even into the early colonial period can be carried across the ocean and oined firmly to an aristocratic English trunk. The imagination is usually obliged to make the connection, which cannot be established as an historical fact. Nor is it easy to find out who were the English progenitors, whatever their social position, of very many Americans descended from early

ettlers. There is an explanation of this difficulty which we venture to give, though it may offend the sensibilities of American pedigrec hunters. It is that their ancestors were very humble folk, such people as now for the most part fill up the steerage of emigrant ships, and therefore had no pedigrees in England which they had reason to boast of, or which anybody was interested to keep, or which were kept at all. Because a man has the same name as an aristocratic family in England whose pedigree can be ascertained, there is no reason for supposing that he has their blood in his veins. He may have come from some hireling of the family, or from any one of hundreds of the same patronymic. It will be remembered that the late Boss Tween was presented by some of his admirers with a punch bowl on which were engraved the arms of the Marquis of Tweedbale. They forgot, however, that the family name of the Marquis is HAY. The American HAYS, however, had better be cautious about calling on the Marquis as his American cousins.

Besides, it must not be forgotten that many of the early settlers of some of the American colonies were convicts, and persons whose reputation was bad. Such people ofter assume names which do not belong to them.

Keiter.

The Republicans will be consistent if they stick to Keifer as their nominee for Speaker He represents the principles and the policy of the party. He was elected in the last Congress to that high office because he was the best exponent of both. More than this, he was chosen by the direct influence of the Administration, openly exerted against all other aspirants, and especially against the candidate of the Half Breeds.

SECOR ROBESON, who thus became the Republican leader of the House, made the bargain that put KEIPER in the chair. Together they shaped and controlled the legislation of the Forty-seventh Congress, which revived the monitor and other jobs that had been buried out of sight for six years.

Why should Keifer be denied a mere com pliment now, after having received the great est distinction his party could confer when t was in power, and when his nomination involved serious political responsibility? He is no worse now than he was two years ago He was faithful to the part assigned to him He did all that the Republicans asked and expected him to do, even to trampling under foot the rules of the House.

Whatever else he may be, KEIFER is not a sham. He does not put on the mask of a reformer. In this respect, at least, he is vastly superior to WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS of New Jersey.

Justice to an Able and Faithful Man

We have waited for the excitement of the election to die away before attempting to correct the injustice, as we esteem it, which many of the public journals, Democratic as well as Republican, have exhibited toward an able and faithful man.

We refer to the Hon. DANIEL MANNING, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In many quarters he has been held re sponsible for the unfavorable condition in which the Democratic party came out of the campaign. This, in our opinion, is entirely unjust. We do not know who could hav made a more successful job with the material at hand and the peculiar circumstances which controlled his action. Mr. MANNING went to the work heavily handicapped, and, in our opinion, did the best that was possible in the case.

Arthur To-day.

Gen. ARTHUR will have an opportunity today to set his eyes and perhaps his feet on the stone which Gen. WASHINGTON is said to have stood on when he was sworn into office as President in April, 1789, by Chancellor LIVINGSTON of New York. He certainly took the oath very near the spot where this stone has just been deposited.

Gen. ARTHUR may catch inspiration enough from this old relic to help him along in his struggle to get the delegates from this State to the Republican National Convention of next year, where he may bear off the prize it spite of the Half Breeds, the Featherheads, and the rest of mankind. As to his being sworn into office by Chief Justice WAITE on the steps of the Federal Capitol in March 1885, that will depend upon the verdict which the ballot boxes shall utter in November.

One of the great questions of the hour is whether the friends of Mr. ARTHUR or the friends of Mr. BLAINE are to possess the Bloody Shirt for the next six months.

The historian will say of the ARTHUR Administration that every member of the Cabinet was loyal to his household. Neither the cares of state nor the claims of official duty have di racted their attention from the interests of the family. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has his sonin-law as First Assistant in the Department of State. Mr. Folger has provided for his Mr. TELLER has taken care of his brother. Mr. Lincoln has billeted his father-in-law as Judge in the Court of Alabama Claims. Mr. CHANDLES has stationed his son in th West, to grow up with the country at the public expense. Mr. Brewsten has given a clerkship to his stepson, and Mr. Gresham has estab

lished his son in the Bureau of Ethnology. The more distant kindred who are on the olls of the Treasury in different posts are not taken into account. Their names would make

Civil service reform makes a polite bow whenever any son, or brother, or father, or other relative of any member of the reigning family wants an office. What are rules made for, except to be proved by exceptions?

The belief prevails in some quarters that the care which Lieut.-Gen. Shendan took to give President ARTHUR an insight into Indian life during their Western journey together was not due simply to a desire to ntertain a distinguished guest, but had a leeper motive.

Of course, in a trip undertaken under such guidance, the President could hardly fail to se Indian life and needs somewhat with the light in which Gen. SHERIDAN presented them The two travellers could scarcely avoid maksizet. The furtitude and perseverance which you said
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will appear in the President's forthcoming annual message remains to be seen; but the suggestion which has been made, that he may look favorably upon the proposition to put the army, seems, thus far, to be simply an infer-

His independence of all cliques and corners, special concerns and personal interests, his brave, vigorous, and effective services in times of trial, his sympathy with the true interests of the great body of his fellow citizens, his freedom from sectional entanglements, the simplicity and purity of his private and public life, his steady and undivided attention for a quarter of a century to the public service—these are some of the things that have won for SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL the respect of Republicans as well as Democrats.

Duplication in the assignment of pay accounts is bad enough, but triplication is a little rorse. The court martial which has been try ing Chaplain Toussaint Mesplie, not only for triplicating his pay accounts, but for absence without leave, is said to have found him guilty. and to have sentenced him to dismissal from the service, yet with a unanimous recomthe reviewing authorities adopt and act on this themselves of the total lack of intent, on his part, to do any wrong whatever. For if even the spiritual advisers of the army deliberately set an example either of swindling or of defy ing the regulations, what can be expected of the troops thomselves?

While combined and corporate action has been required to change the time of day, under the new meridian system, a second change, that of numbering the hours continuously to 24, may gradually make itself familiar through ndividual action and pure love of novelty. A Western paper already has its afternoon editions labelled 13 o'clock, 15 o'clock, and so on; and now at one theatre in this city perform ances are advertised on certain days of this week for 14 o'clock and 20 o'clock. These experiments for the sake of oddity will give some copie an opportunity to consider whether it would be a long task to accustom themselves to the change, should it become general.

Not flong ago we had the marriage of the champion fat girl with a museum employee; then came the nuntials of the giant and giant. ess; now we have the betrothal of two midgets, There is either a mania just now among the human curiosities for entering into the holy bonds of wedlock, or a quickened appreciation on the part of the managers of the value of the marriage ceremony as an advertisement.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that on page 30 of volume 107 of the United States Supreme Court Reports, recently issued. one of the Associate Justices begins a paragraph with the contemptible phrase, "In this

Yes, but this Associate Justice happens to be Mr. Justice BRADLEY, otherwise known as ALIUNDE JOE. We are not surprised to learn that he is guilty of bad English.

Judge Advocate-General SWAIM informs the Secretary of War that a practice has lately ome into vogue of trying enlisted men for trifling neglects of duty before general courts martial. This is done by alleging in the specifications prior convictions of similar or even dissimilar offences, so that these may have a cumulative force to procure the man's dishonorable discharge and confinement in a military prison for an offence trivial in itself. Such conduct is really military tyranny, and

it draws from the Judge Advocate-General this omment: "By the common law regulating crimes and criminal

misliments this could not be done, but by modern legis-tion in England and in some of the States of the Union heavier punishment is authorized by statute to be inlicted upon conviction of a repetition of the offence. There is, however no statute of the United States a thorizing this to be done by the criminal couris of the United States or by couris marrial, which are essentially riminal courts. This is an instance of attempting to hold the enlisted men of the army tegether and to their duty by fear of punishment and disgrace. By this means the very best soldiers may be dishonorably discharged and disgraced by emitting, through accident or otherwise, to promptly attend a few roll calls in garrison."

With such practices permitted, no wonder that soldiers sometimes complain that courts martial treat them unjustly. The excuse given for the modern custom is that it enables officers wend out of the se men. But there should be better devices for getting rid of inefficient soldiers: this one can easily be turned into a means of outrageous in-

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-three. The two millions of people in New York

and her dependent cities who witness to-day's ceremonies will find it difficult to picture to hemselves the New York of little more than a hundredth part of that population as it appeared a century ago.

Brooklyn, as Mayor Low has just told its citiens, had then but a thousand or two inhabitants, while a mere hamlet at Paulus Hook represented Jersey City. As for New York, we nust figure to ourselves a town bounded, to speak in general terms, by Greenwich street on the west, Chambers on the northwest, Canal on the north, Norfolk on the northeast, and Catharine on the east; while the depression where the Tombs is now was overed by an extensive pond with adjacent marshes. All of Manhattan Island, save the narrow southern corner just indicated, was occupied by farms, woodlands, and country resilences, with inns scattered along the post roads. The British line of works, which, of course, were put beyond the built-up portion, ran near what is now Grand street. But even hese restricted limits were not fully occupied by the New York of that day. The North River water line came up about to Greenwich street. The present Battery is almost wholly on made, ground.

Finally, the ravages of a great fire and the customary drawbacks of military occupation gave the city an aspect so melancholy that Samuel Breck, who visited it four years later, wrote thus, in after life, of the impression it had then made upon him:

The city of New York, now so large and well built, was in ruins in the year 1787. It was in the last days of June in that year that we anchored opposite to a flith; wooden shed called the Fly Market, and when our boa tumbling to pieces. Some twenty or thirty vessels lay at the other wharves, and those shores that now exhibit a forest of masts and a stir of commerce, sur-passed in the whole world by two cities only (London and Liverpool), were then naked and silent. As a colonial town it was affplace of considerable trade, but having been in the hands of the chemy for seven years, and visited during that time by an extensive conflagration, we found it in a state of dilapidation, and not at all re-covered from the effects of the war. In Broadway, from Wall street to the Battery, the great fire had swep away almost every building, including Trinity Church, and the rest of the town was made up of miserable wooden hovels and strange-looking brick houses, constructed in the Dutch fashion, and often with yellow bricks brought from Holland. They presented a narrow front to the street, and exhibited their gable ends These have all disappeared, and indeed they contrast very disadvantageously with our modern manner of building. In short, the city of New York, which not displays so much elegance, comfort, and wealth, and contains about one hundred and eighly thousand in habitants, was in 1787 a poor town, with about twenty

Carry the City Hall down to Wall street; re build Fort George in Bowling Green; put the stage coach in place of the railroad, the postboy for the telegraph, oil and tallow for gas and the electric light; restore the quaint colonial dwellings and shops, with an oc-casional fine mansion, on the site of the massive commercial edifices of to-day; banish pavements and sidewalks from the streets; silence the tremendous whirr and work of steam on river and shore, and clothe the people with the knee breeches and cues, the embroidered coats and frills, the buckled shoes and three-cornered hats of that period in order to bring back the New York of 1783.

HOW TO TALK WITH STRANGE INDIANS.

gn Language which is a Very Good Medium for Exchanging Thought. "What are the signs for a soldier, a bear, black-tailed buck, and a white-tailed buck?" This question was sent from one of the Government offices in Washington to a Government officer in Montana. It was referred to

Sheriff John J. Healy of Benton, who was con sidered the best-informed white man in the Northwest concerning the universal sign anguage of the Indians. When Catholic missionaries were trying to make a writter language of the Blackfoot tongue, in order to facilitate the study of it and to give the Bible o the tribes speaking that language. Healy said to one of the Fathers:

Why not use the sign language instead, so as to have a medium of communication with

The good man replied that the sign language would be far better than any other for meeting the wants of the missionaries, but the great ost of making a book in which it could be studied made its use out of the question.

from the first visit he has made to this city in over twenty years. His brother, Mr. Joe Healy, and his friend, Mr. A. B. Hamilton, came on with him. A Sun reporter talked with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Healy about the sign lan-guage of the Indians. Mr. Hamilton men-tioned the foregoing incidents as showing the scope of that slient, unwritten means of communication.

guage of the Indians. Mr. Hamilton mentioned the foregoing incidents as showing the scope of that silent, unwritten means of communication.

"The Government," said Mr. Healy, "is making an effort to instruct those whom it sends among the Indians in the use of the sign language, and that is why a request was sent for the signs which stand for a soulder, a bear, and other objects. The vocabulary—if that word may be used here—is sufficiently extensive to meet the wants of those using it. A white man and an Indian meeting in the wilderness, with no other means of communication than the sign language, would be able to tell each other where they started from, where they were going how long they had been on the road, whom they had failen in with, what they did, whether they found game plenty, what they shot, when they expected to reach their destinations, and to hold just such a character of the circumstances. The signs for things under like circumstances, The signs for things and material—for conditions, emetions, and the like—are so ample that one seldom has to hesitate for the want of a sign. There are signs for as many verbs and qualifying words as are needed in the uses to which the language is put.

"Many of the signs are so peculiarly appropriate that a narrative in which they are used becomes graphic. Here we have the story of a fight botween soldlers and Sloux Indians. The sign for a body of soldiers is the clenched flashed in front of you with the palms and doubled-up flagers facing ahead. The number of men is indicated by a system of rapid enumeration on the flagers. The open hand drawn edgewise across the throat tells that the enemy is a band of Sloux, the size of which is indicated. Raising and lowering the elenched flast while they are held in the position to represent soldiers tells that the advance has begun. The march continues till the clapping of the hands says that shots were fired, and tells how hotly the battle was waged. The fists again come to the position for soldiers, separate while marching,

sign, and the narrator indicates the number, and goes on to tell how one of the chiefs was wounded, and what was thought of his chances for recovery.

An advantage possessed by the sign language is that it can be used by persons further apart than the voices could reach. The signs needed for communication at a distance are few, and of such a nature that they cannot well be misunderstood. A white man sees a party of Indians approaching, but a leng way off. He throws his banket over the nuzzle of his gun and waves it back and forth in front of him. That means 'stop.' His next signal tells the Indians that he wants one of them to advance ahead of the others and talk with him. The blanket is thrown to the ground, indicating a desire to sit together on it and smoke the pipe of peace. If the Indians are friendly, they send one of their number ahead, and the others come galioping after him, firing their guns over the head of the challenging party. This means that they are coming with empty weapons. A good many white men have lost their lives by thinking this firing of guns meant hostility, returning the fire, and then being killed by the angered red men. A hostile approach is with the gun in hand, ready to be brought instantly to the position for firing.

"But these signals are hardly a part of the sign language. Many of the signs used in conversation are similar to others, a slight deviation giving a different meaning. While there seems to be an element of pictorial suggestiveness in most of the sign language of the deaf mutes, and I believe that the sign language of the market have the advantage of being able to resort to an alphabet when it is not sufficient to communicate ideas, but the exist have the advantage of being able to resort to an alphabet when it is not sufficient to communicate ideas, but the exist have the advantage of the heart through pleasure. Almost the same sign would be understood by an Indian as meaning sickness—short, labered breathing. Thus the deaf mute sign for happriness is to bring the ri

POLITICS AT HARRISBURG.

Republican Senators Bolting Caucus Dicta tion and Resigning Their Seats.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 25 .- The resignation on Friday of itwo Republican Senators has matorially complicated matters in the Pennsyl vania Legislature. The resignations are in the hands of the President pro tem, of the Senate, Mr. Mylin, who, though in full sympathy with the offended Senators, doesn't understand how matters are to be improved by surrendering the opportunity which a voice i the Senate gives to force the party managers to terms. The complaint is that the party man agers first forced biweekly sessions on the Senate. Arnholt and Unperman gained nothing by this, as the distance from their homes was so great that they spent the rest of the time in travelling between the two points. When the cancus the other day forced through a resolution that the Senate should appropriate pay for part of the time only, these men protested that it was unfair to them. These protests were unheeded; but the cancus order was defeated, and a bill appropriating full pay was substituted. It requires a full majority of the Senate to pass a bill shally, however, and when the Appropriation bill came up on Friday. Cooper, Stewart, and Grady, and one or two others of the leaders were absent, and eight of the most conspicuous party men voted against the bill, thus popardizing the bill altogether. This provoked the resignations which are now in the hands of the President pro tem, and, unless the vote defeating the bill is reconsidered and the bill agreed to, they will be read. In that event two other Reputhican Senators will follow in the same course, thus reducing the majority in that body to an exceedingly precarious proportion. agers first forced biweekly sessions on the Sen-

majority in that body to an exceedingly precarlous proportion.

Another of the other of the carlous proportion of the other of the carlous proportion of the course would be to join with the Democrats in making an apportionment unless the bosses speedily retrace their steps. On Friday forty-five Republican members of the House voted with the Remocrats on a proposition looking to apportionment. This fact has created considerable apprehension among Republicans of the Sonate. While it is known that an effort has been in progress ever since Friday to get the resigning Senators to force matters by joining the Democrats, it is well understood that the adoption of the Appropriation bills will remove most of the difficulties; hence the inclination to adopt that course.

A Plan to Nominate Judge Kelley for Spenker WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.-Before Mr. William Walter Pheips wrote his letter proposing that Keifer should take himself out of the way for decency's sake, there was a plan on foot to give to the Hon. William D. Celley of Philadelphia the vote of the Republican mi ty for Speaker. Keifer was expected to acquis the Phelps letter has spoiled all that. Kelfer is up and roaring, determined to have the nomination himself. The prospect is that he will succeed, thanks to Mr. l'helps, who is now almost as famous as Keifer

Sorghum Sugar at \$1.60 a Pound.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The result of the years experiment by the Department of Agriculture is that Dr. Loring has produced 0.900 peunds of sorghum sugar from about sixty five acres of land at a coat of \$11,000. Dr. Loring will report to Congress that his views of the sorghum question have proved true, and that its further consideration should be abandoned. On \$11,000. Dr. Loring will report to Congress that his views of the sorghum question have proved true, and that its further consideration should be absaudored. On the other hand, we have the testimony of the National Grange, which met in Washington this week, with the Master Granger from each State as a delegate. It was a representative body of men. From them and from other authentic sources it is ascertained that in States where sorghum sugar making has been prosecuted during the past year the product has varied from 9.0 to 1,200 pounds of singar or its equivalent per acre, and that sugar making from sorghum, except at the Agricultural Lepartment, has passed beyond the domain of expertment, and is a profitable business.

News that has Crossed New Jersey Twice. From a New York Letter to the Philadelphia Times. . In this city the Arthur element is working

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COM-

Chandler's Ambition to be Chairm The Effort to Nominate Arthur,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The election of a Chairman of the National Republican Committee, which is to meet at Washington on the 12th of December to fix the time and the place for holding their Convention, will determine whether the coalition wing of the party will obtain the lead or be ordered to a back seat. This decision will in a certain degree affect the candidacy of Arthur for the nomination next year.

William E. Chandler seeks the Chairmanship, as an endorsement of his present political action, and as an aid to future projects. Chandler, Gorham, Hatton, and a few others are the chiefs of the scheme intended to procure for Arthur delegates from the South, and to get them admitted into the Convention on the footing of regular Republicans. They are the active managers of what is called the Arthur movement, and they brought about the coalition with Mahone Chalmers, Cash, and other adventurers, who were seeking a market for their worthless wares.

If, therefore, Chandler should be chosen Chairman, it will be assumed and given out that the Republican organization is for Arthur, and that Mahone and his crew are to be admitted into full communion in the party, and to b

into full communion in the party and to be recognized as equals in every respect with the best and the most honorable Republicans.

The whole power of the Administration will be used for Chandler, as it was openly used for Mahone. Patronage and promises will be freely offered to achieve his election, because he is the representative of the President's personal ambition, and the manipulator of the scheme to continue this Administration in office.

These wirepullers forget very recent experience when they assume that a candidate from New York is desirable or necessary to carry the Empire State for the Republicans in 1884. Certainly, Judge Folger was less offensive to the Hall Breeds than Arthur is. He had taken no active part to invite or to incur their hostility. He was not a part of the machine, against which they had revolted. His standing as a Judge had been good. Yet he was swept out of sight by the tidal wave last year.

Had Arthur been the candidate in his place he never would have been named again in connection with office.

See far as New York is concerned, it may be said then no Republican who had not as a lean idea in the no Republican.

ne never would have been named again in connection with office.

So far as New York is concerned, it may be
said that no kepublican who has been identified with the faction lights that have raged
since the election of Garfield, has the least
chance of carrying it. Any respectable candidate outside would be stronger than the best
candidate inside the State. The surface is
seemingly smooth, because there has been no
local cause to disturb it, and both Staiwarts and
Half Breeds had an interest in keeping up a
show of external peace. They have been resting before the renewal of a deadly conflict,

How the Indiana Statesman is Regarded by

His Every-day Neighbors INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.-A gentleman standing in the door of an office attracted my attention as I was leaving the Court House on Tuesday. He was talking in a low tone to a man and a boy beside him. I gathered from what I heard that the persons addressed were father and son, and that the latter, a lad of a dozen years, had been dismissed from his situation in some manufactory, and was threatening through the father to sue for damages.

having been hired for a year.
"You can collect nothing." the gentleman said. "It is fliegal to employ a boy under fourteen in the shops. You had better keep quiet and go to school."

I followed the man and boy as they left the office, and heard the latter say:
"I guess Mr. Holman's right. I want to

work, but he says I'd oughter go to school, and I'm going!" I mentioned the incident to a friend. "The gentleman was William S. Holman," he said and the advice was characteristic of him. is our great friend to education; and that the common school fund of the State amounts to over \$10,000,000, and is perfectly stable, is due to him more than to any other man."

I had in mind that day this man who could have advised litigation, and brought a manu-

I had in mind that day this man who could have advised litigation, and brought a manufacturing concern to account for illegally employing children, and yet did not do so; and I spoke of him to several people.

I met a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, a man of as much personal force as any other in Marion county, and a leading Democrat.

Do I know Mr. Holman? he said rather testily. A man must know his brother, and I am happy to esteem Mr. Holman as a brother, and I am happy to esteem Mr. Holman as a brother, Yes, sir, I know and love him. From Michigan City to Evansville no man is better known. Among our thirteen Congrossmen he stands head and shoulders the highest. There is the true Indiana stuff in that man!"

"In what estimation is he held as a Presidential candidate?"

"I wish that he might be the candidate. I sincerely do!"

"Is that the general opinion?"

sincerely do!"
"Is that the general opinion?"
"Yes, the better part of the Democrats of the
State, and hundreds of Republicans would sup-

port him."
Will he do anything to gain the nomination?" nation?"
"No. sir: he is not that sort of a man! Doing his duly always, he will work where he is, and take what comes."
What think you of Mr. Holman as a Presidential candidate?" I asked a Republican of the strictest kind.

"He is a man worth supporting!" was the answer. "He is the new Jefferson let me tell

If nominated, will many Republicans sun-If nominated, will many Republicans sup-port him?"

That can be answered in only one way: If Holman is the candidate, Indiana will be hope-lessly Democratic next year, and other West-ern States will fall into line."

A Memorable Game of Poker

From the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- At the instance of Mr. ames M. Selover, a well-known gentleman in Wall treet, suit was entered some months ago in the con of the District of Columbia against J. R. West, at that time President of the Board of District Commissioners and still a member of the Board, to recover the sum o \$1,000, claimed to be due in an unsettled transaction b tween Messrs. Sciover and West. The suit was finally brought, because, as alleged, of repeated failures to fulfil ises to pay. Mr. West, in response to the suit, enered the pica of "no consideration." In explanation of this plea counsel for the plaintiff was info West disowned the obligation because it resulted from

The circumstances were said to be that upon one casion Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey, then a United States Senator from the State of Arkan-sas, Mr. West, then a United States Senator from the State of Louisians, and Mr. Selover sat down to a sectable game of poker. The stakes ran high and Mr West found it necessary on this occasion to give his IOUs, At the close of the game Mr. Sciover found him elf a creditor to Mr. West to the extent of a thousand lollars or so. As his debter was a United States Senat Mr. Sciovergave himself no concern in the matter; but as years went on and his claim was not liquidated, he finally grew impatient, and suit was brought as above noted, Some time subsequent to the entering of the plea of "no consideration," and court proceedings having in the mean time remained in abeyance, a compromise was ar-rived aton Mr. West's suggestion, by which he agreed to my \$300 in full settlement.

Mr. West, as a member of the Board of District Con asioners, a few days since, signed an official letter on the evil and immorality of lutteries. The entire details I the affair will shortly be laid before the President fo such action in the premises as he may deem necessary.

Handall and the South. From the Louisville Post.

Mr. Randall gave the most important Chairmanships to Democrats from the South. This he will deagain, and this Mr. Caritale will never have the nerve to do, and could not do without serious detriment to the party. Mr. Randall has shown himself a more efficient South than any Southern member have been. He has not only the power to benefit us, but te also has the nerve.

A Sentimental Burglar. From the Chicago Tribune.

One night last week a burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. Leguard Emerald One night last week a burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. Leonard, Eueraid avenue and Thirty-ofth, effect, the burglar entered the house by forcing open are a rice burglar entered the house by forcing open and are window, and at once be gan a promenade through the apartiments in search of valuables. In the bedroom we have an chain and some money without disturbing the sates and chain and some money without disturbing the sates, and chain and some money without disturbing the sates. Then he went to the sleeping apartment occasioners. Then he went to the sleeping apartment occasioners. Then he went to the sleeping apartment occasioners. Then he went to the sleeping apartment occasioners and the sates of the sleeping apartment occasioners and the sates of the sates of the face of the product of the red sips and rosy checks four in the pillow above the delicate leave of the night rose was too fempt ing to resist. He slode softly up to the teel, and planted a strong, Bridge-port also on the unsuspection but nything month, and then rushed from the foom. The girl as roseed the sates and distance a score, and distance a shout fide scream that assessed through the window just in time to avoid a shot from Mr. Leonard's justol.

What Seems to be a Moving Flame.

Often at sunset passengers on craft in the lower bay see what seems to be a mass of fire sweeping across the Brooklyn Bridge. It is caused by the windows of the ears, which catch the fiery glow of the sun and become like sheets of financia the reflection. The estimate of the care are dimmed by the distance.

-Two of Dr. Schliemann's children are smed respectively Andrewsche and Agamemnon.

—Seven years ago the United Kingdom

BUNBEAMS

had 342 parks of bounds, against 324 to day, now has 58, as against 70. -The Princess of Wales went to Cambridge

lately and lunched with her undergraduate son in his nome. His sisters went also.

-One of the first suits in the new Brussels ourts will be between the Municipality and the Crown toth claim the site of the old law courts. -It is said that the Prince of Monaco has

sold his interests in the gambling tables of that city for \$1,700,000, in lieu of an annuity of \$120,000. -Excluding lunatics in asylums and vagrants, London had in the last week of October 87 58 appers, sgainst 90,334 in the corresponding week of 188; -All the naval squadrons are deserting Sice. The suicide of an American naval officer, ruines

t Monaco, has made a great sensation in the naval world.

—Mr. Bischoffsheim of Paris has followed he example of Mr. Lick, and given Nice a magnificen observatory, complete in every respect. passed by any in the world.

-Digging out tarantulas has become an industry in Santa Barbara, Cal. The insects are suffo-cated with gas, and then stuffed and dried and fastened Paris has sixty Roman Catholic churches,

and some thirty chapels for other denominations. It is estimated that there is a place of worship for every 20,000 of the inhabitants, and even this is more than sufficient or the number who go.

—Mousignor Vannutelli, the new Nuncio. for Lisbon, is one of the tallest men in the world. Pins IX used to call him the one and a half priest, on account

of his extreme height. He is also described as a man of great genius and learning.
—Scotiand is jubilant over the adoption of a proposal that a conference be held at Edinburgh in December to consider the question of a Secretary of State for the Affairs of Scotland, which is now officially represented in Parliament only by the Lord Advocate

-The Garter given to the Duke of Argyl

was first offered to the Duke of Leinster, who decline

t on the ground that he had declined the Order of Se

wnich dukes worry Prims Ministers. -In a recent speech at Liverpool, a memher of Parliament advocating the emigration of pauper children said that 95 per cent of those sent to Canada

by the Sheltering Home were known to be doing well.
The sending them had cost \$75 a head, while the cost of pauper children at home was \$600 a head. -The "wishbone" wedding has become the correct thing. The couple stand beneath a floral wishbone. After the ceremony the bride and group are given the wishbone to pull. The tug results in a break somewhere, and whoever holds the long piece is

absolved from getting up to build fires in the morning

-The Gazette Hebdomadaire publishes the coults of a series of investigations, continued for eight years, into the composition of the Paris atmosphere. It was found to hold in auspension cotton, hemp, wool, hair, down, pollen, starch, particles of skin, carbon, various saits, iron, dead insects, ova of infusoria, and especially spores of cryptogams and bacteria

-It has been so prosperous a year in Benprovinces and Onde, where the struggle for existence is the hardest in India, supply the greater portion of emigrating coolies. Those who returned last year brought back on an average \$100 apiece. -The recently established through train

of the International Sleeping Car Company between Paris and Constantinople seems very efficiently equip ped. The originator of the enterprise is Mr. Nagelmack ers, a Belgian, nephew of Mr. Frere Orban. Mr. N. thor oughly studied here our sleeping car system, and re solved to introduce it into France, but had to contend against many difficulties. A train leaving Paris now reaches Constantinopie in eighty two hours. -The aged Pasteur Louis Dubois of Vevey, Switzerland, who died a few weeks ago, has left the sum of 0,000 france to the municipality of Vevey for the

rection of a memorial in the Church of St. Martin to the English "regicide" Ludlow, Ludlow and Brough-ton found an asylum in Vevey in 1902; it was there the former wrote his memoirs, which were printed at Amsterdam after his death. Ludlow's house was pulled down some years ago, and the tablet which he placed over the door was removed to England. -After the negro rising in Jamaica, in Gov. Eyre's time, some fifteen years ago, the Parliamentary Government of the island was abolished, and the colony

became what is called a Crown colony, ruled by officials appointed by the Colonial Office in London. An influential party in Jamaica, now claims that the condition of the island is so much changed for the better that it is quite time to reinvest the people with self-government. An influential deputation recently saw Lord Derby on the matter, who fold them that the Government had carefully considered the question, and "intended to in troduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that would be made." -Some sportsmen from Concord, N. H. forning after the tornado they started to get out of

encamped near Mosschead Lake, were caught in the recent tornado in Piscataquis county, Maine. On the what was a forest when they went in. They took only their guns and blankets. On the first day they walked tine and a half hours, and made only two miles, and or the second day, in cleven and a half hours, they advanced only four miles. They had literally to chop their them in a few hours. One man had four vokes of exen and five spans of horses at a camp, and had to kill them, as they could not be brought out and food could not be taken to them.

-The hoodlums of Bridgeport, Conn., are manifesting a lively interest in the Salvation Army. This they do not by reverently attending the meetings, for yet by gracefully accepting the Gospel as preached by the Salvationists. They gather in crowds and follow the procession of the Army, howling and shouting at they march through the streets, and raising a terrible racket. The Salvationists bear all this worriment with great meekness, counting it as "persecution for righteousness sake." The municipal authorities of Bridgeport have given their official sanction to the Salvation parades, but have not afforded the processionists police protection against molestation and insult. I is the opinion of the best citizens that sanction ought to he withdrawn, or police protection furnished.

-The patriotic determination of the Berlin fames to eachew French millinery forms the subject of an amusing article in La France. Marius Vaction, recounts an anecdote of an excited ber-man lady who invested in an expensive costume in which to appear on an occasion of state. Her appearance, to her exceeding delight, created a greater se tion than that of the Empress. As long as the company gazed on her with wonderment she felt happy, but when his expression was succeeded by one of general amost ment she began to have misgivings. Finally some laughter was openly included in, and the gentlemen when she drew mear evimed an excessive interest in the pattern of the wall paper. Maddened by this treatment, pattern of the wan paner. Manuenced by this treatment, she flounced out of the room and drove direct to the milliner to ask if anything was wrong with her attire. The conturiers he seemer saw her distinguished customer than she burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. What, you too," said the lady, wild with rage. don me, madam," said the milliner; "it is too much. I do not wonder at their laughing; you have put on your dress the wrong way. You have put the pour in front."

-The latest advertising dodge is practised by a medicine company which is doing a big insiness in some of the villages of New Jersey. Its travelling capsome of the villages of New Jersey. Its travelling capital consists of a showy wagon, some make believe for dians, and a lot of kettles and other cooking apparatus. An encampment is formed on a suburban lot, where the Indians give a sort of circus performance with aborginal dances and unintelligible songs. Then in full view of the great crowd which has gathered, they prepare the medicine. A fire is built, over which is hung a large kettle. Into the kettle they throw herbs and roots While the fire burns and the kettle boils they dance around it with incantations, each Indian taking but turn at violently stirring the contents of the kettle. All this is to show the crowd that the medicine is honesely made, and that it contains no noxlone ingredient. When the mess is sufficiently stewed they strain and bottle it. after which they sell it to the happy bystauders at a dol ar a bottle. As the principal cost is the expense of keeping up the show and travelling from place the profits are large. It is a common thing for the sales to amount to \$100 or even \$100 on a fair evening.

-The exact date of Luther's birth seems to be at least doubtful. "I have often," says Melacothon, "asked Margaret Lighter) at what hour of what day it was that her son Martin came into the world. She ecollected the hour and the day perfectly, but had for gotten the year. She stated that she was prought to hed on the 10th of November, at 11 o'clock in the evening of Risteben, whither she had gone to buy provisions at the was baptized next day, after the name of the rand whose festival they were celebrating at the time, St. Martin. "Luther's brother James, whom Michelet calls an honest, worthy man, believed that the year of Mat tin's birth was 1463, and there is little if any procontrary; but neither can there be said to leany post-tive proof of the fact. Some zeatons partients of the Pope's cause maintained that Martin was born on Oct-22, 1483, so that they might find an extremely had her? One Gaurious, with the s intentions, fixed the hour and minute at i M. on the 22d of October, 1484, and from the conju-tion of the planets on the occasion convinced for that the herestarch died without any sense of reco-His soul, most implous, sailed to hell, there to be phone, and Megara." Tycho Brahe was satisfied that